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simple than the teaching of our present Pali texts. Buddhist psychology differs very much from ours. Mind is conceived as a series of aggregates. Consciousness, as Buddhist writers understand it, could be best described as a succession of phenomena, flash-points of infinitely short duration, like the photographs on a cinema-film. This series of phenomena is conventionally and conveniently expressed as a unity, a mind. This impermanent compound called the self is made of five aggregates: material qualities, feeling, sense-perception, complexes of consciousness, and lastly, consciousness itself. This classification goes back to Buddha. He looked upon himself as a physician who wants to heal the disease of mankind. Sense-impressions and the reaction of consciousness upon them were the avenues whereby came suffering. Buddha taught how these errors could be dissipated and deliverance attained. It is seen clearly how a sound knowledge of Buddhist psychology is essential to the study of Buddhism. Mrs. Rhys Davids' book will be found invaluable in such a study.

Bible Stories and Poems. Edited by Wilbur F. Crafts. Illustrated Bible Selections Commission, 206 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C., 1915. Pp. 397. \$1.00.

The student's presentation edition of Dr. Crafts' *Bible Stories and Poems* is meant to serve as a textbook to Bible-study in colleges and for "credit" classes on the North Dakota plan in high schools. It is also adapted to be the basis of Bible-study for church day schools on the Gary plan. The volume is illustrated by 76 Tissot pictures in full color and 140 other pictures or maps. The selection of readings is mostly made from the Old Testament; the New Testament passages are of an ethical character to which Jews—at least Reformed Jews—will scarcely object.

Spiritual Healing. By W. F. Cobb. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. xiii+312. \$1.60.

Spiritual healing is not confined to any grade of culture. Dr. Cobb shows how it is found among primitive peoples, in antiquity, in the early church, and now among ourselves. Christian Science is a striking movement and in spite of the grotesqueness of its creed is a living accusation to orthodox religion and medicine, which have failed to keep in their proper place the essential truth latent in Christian Science. The process of spiritual healing springs from a transcendental Self. "Behind the speech which fires is the orator; behind the poem the poet; and behind the human machine is the divinely free Self." This transcendental Subject "is the organizing

principle of our two-sided empirical self, and when it is allowed to exercise its heavenly powers in an unusual degree we get inspiration, inventive power, superhuman fortitude, or saintliness. When it is physical or mental recuperation . . . we call his work, when we see it, spiritual healing." This is Dr. Cobb's main thesis and he defends it in an able manner. His book deserves to be heartily commended.

The Testing of a Nation's Ideals. By C. F. Kent and J. W. Jenks. New York: Scribner, 1915. Pp. vii+149. \$0.75.

This volume contains twelve studies of political economy as exemplified by the Old Testament. They show the development of political unity and the building of the nation, the importance of personal character in a public official and leader, the emptiness of culture without religion, the importance of a sound financial policy, and other topics bearing on a nation's destiny. The book is remarkably clear and well composed; there is none better for a Bible class of intelligent adults. A preacher might use it with advantage as the basis or framework of a series of evening addresses.

The Historical Atlas of Bible Lands (for pupils), by R. M. Hodge (\$0.20), and the *Historical Geography of Bible Lands*, with fourteen maps, by the same author, published by Scribners, meet the demand for simple but reliable textbooks for the study of the geography of the Holy Land. The twelfth map represents the Jerusalem of Nehemiah; the map of the ancient city is printed in red while the plan of the modern Jerusalem is in black; it would perhaps have been better to print the map of ancient Jerusalem in black and the modern city in red. What the pupil needs to know is not the modern Jerusalem, which, by the way, is very largely outside the ancient city walls, but the Jerusalem of the Bible. Otherwise this handbook leaves nothing to be desired.

The Saviour of the World, by Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, is a series of sermons preached in the chapel of Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Warfield takes up some very familiar texts and makes them live. His treatment of the parable of the Prodigal Son is thoughtful and accurate. He shows how this parable does not contain the essence of the gospel, for it ignores the atonement, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and the very character of God as a Father intensely loving. What the parable teaches is that God will receive the returning sinner. Other details must not be pressed too far. The other eight sermons are equally illuminating, and one would like to give long extracts from them. (George H. Doran Company, New York, \$1.25.)